A liquid herbicidal composition is provided, comprising:

a. 20 to 35 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition, of a water-soluble herbicidal ingredient;

b. a C_{12}-C_{16} alkyl ether sulfate;

c. an organic solvent; and

d. an alkyl polyglucoside.

The composition is stable; i.e., it occurs in a substantially continuous, single phase at temperatures as low as -20°C. It also has a viscosity of no more than 2000 cps at temperatures as low as 0°C.
STABLE, CONCENTRATED HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is directed to biologically active crop protection formulations, in particular, herbicidal compositions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Aqueous herbicidal formulations of glufosinate-ammonium have been available for decades as crop protectants. Popular formulations include surfactants, which increase the biological activity of the herbicide. High concentration formulations are being sought as well for the numerous advantages they offer; for example, less packaging is needed than with low-concentration formulations, corresponding to reductions in the cost and inconveniences of production, transit, and storage. Preparation of spray liquors is also simplified by the smaller quantities of crop protectant that need to be handled. However, certain drawbacks have been observed in higher concentration formulations. For example, the biological activity of the active ingredient is dependent on the proportion of active ingredient to surfactant, but if the amount of surfactant is too high, the viscosity of the composition may become too high for easy handling or spraying. Product instability such as phase separation has also been a drawback of highly concentrated formulations. Phase separation is undesirable because the concentration of various essential ingredients is no longer uniform throughout the composition.

[0003] It would be desirable to provide a high-concentration herbicidal composition that overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art by demonstrating enhanced biological activity in a stable formulation without compromising viscosity requirements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] A liquid herbicidal composition is provided, comprising:

[0005] a. 20 to 35 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition, of a water-soluble herbicidal ingredient;

[0006] b. a C_{12}-C_{16} alkyl ether sulfate;

[0007] c. an organic solvent; and

[0008] d. an alkyl polyglycoside.

[0009] The composition is stable, occurring in a substantially continuous, single phase at temperatures as low as −20°C. It also has a viscosity of no more than 2000 cps at temperatures as low as 0°C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Other than in the operating examples, or where otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term “about.” Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in the following specification and attached claims are approximations that may vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the present invention. At the very least, and not as an attempt to limit the application of the doctrine of equivalents to the scope of the claims, each numerical parameter should at least be construed in light of the number of reported significant digits and by applying ordinary rounding techniques.

[0011] Notwithstanding that the numerical ranges and parameters setting forth the broad scope of the invention are approximations, the numerical values set forth in the specific examples are reported as precisely as possible. Any numerical values, however, inherently contain certain errors necessarily resulting from the standard deviation found in their respective testing measurements.

[0012] Also, it should be understood that any numerical range recited herein is intended to include all sub-ranges subsumed therein. For example, a range of 1⁰ to 10⁰ is intended to include all sub-ranges between and including the recited minimum value of 1 and the recited maximum value of 10, that is, having a minimum value equal to or greater than 1 and a maximum value of equal to or less than 10.

[0013] As used herein, unless otherwise expressly specified, all numbers such as those expressing values, ranges, amounts or percentages may be read as if prefixed by the word “about”, even if the term does not expressly appear. Any numerical range recited herein is intended to include all sub-ranges subsumed therein. Plurals encompass singular and vice versa; e.g., the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless expressly and unequivocally limited to one referent. Also, as used herein, the term “polymer” is meant to refer to prepolymers, oligomers and both homopolymers and copolymers; the prefix “poly” refers to two or more.

[0014] With respect to the present invention, the term “stable” as used herein is intended to refer to physically stable compositions; i.e., liquid compositions that exist in a substantially continuous, single phase.

[0015] In the context of the present invention the term “organic solvents” refers to, for example, nonpolar solvents, polar protic solvents, aprotic polar solvents and mixtures thereof.

[0016] The liquid herbicidal composition of the present invention comprises a water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a). Non-limiting, suitable examples include glufosinate and salts thereof such as glufosinate-ammonium, glyphosate and salts thereof, paraquat, diquat, and the like. Mixtures may also be used.

[0017] Typically the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient may comprise a compound of the formula (I) and/or salts thereof:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H}_2\text{C} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{CH}_2 & \quad \text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2 \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{C} \\
\text{Z}_1 & \quad \text{NH}_2
\end{align*}
\]

wherein Z₁ is a radical of the formula —OM, —NHCH(CH₃)CONHCH(CH₃)CO₂M, or —NHCH(CH₃)CONHCH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)CO₂M, where M is H or a salt-forming cation.
The water-soluble herbicidal ingredient may alternatively or additionally comprise a compound of the formula (II) and/or salts thereof:

\[
\begin{align*}
R_1 O & \xrightarrow{O} \text{CH}_{2} \text{NH} \xrightarrow{CH}_{2} Z \xrightarrow{OR_2} \\
\end{align*}
\]

wherein \( Z \) is a radical of the formula \( \text{CN} \) or \( \text{CO}_2\text{R} \), in which \( R_2 \) is a salt-forming cation or is \( \text{H} \), alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl, or \( \text{C}_2\text{C}_{10} \) aryl, which is unsubstituted or substituted, and is often unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals such as alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, \( \text{CF}_3 \), \( \text{NO}_2 \), and \( \text{CN} \); and wherein \( R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) are each independently \( \text{H} \), alkyl or \( \text{C}_2\text{C}_{10} \) aryl, which is unsubstituted or substituted and is often unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals such as alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, \( \text{CF}_3 \), \( \text{NO}_2 \) and \( \text{CN} \), or biphenyl or a salt-forming cation. Typically, the carbon-containing radicals defined as \( R_2 \) or \( R_3 \) have up to 10 carbon atoms, usually up to 6 carbon atoms.

Note that the compounds of formula (I) contain an asymmetric carbon atom. The L enantiomer has been observed to be the biologically active isomer. The formula (I) therefore is intended to encompass all stereoisomers and mixtures thereof, particularly the racemate, and the biologically active enantiomer in each example. Activities of a representative of the formula (I) include glutaric acid and/or its ammonium salt such as in a racemic mixture; i.e., 2-amino-4-[hydroxy(methyl)phosphonyl]butanoic acid and its ammonium salt, the L enantiomer of glutaric acid and its ammonium salt or other salts such as potassium, sodium, diethylamine, triethylamine, dibutylamine, polyamines; e.g., L-2-amino-4-[hydroxy(methyl)phosphonyl]butanoyl-L-alanine and its sodium salt.

The water-soluble herbicidal ingredient may be present in the composition of the present invention in an amount of 20 to 35 percent by weight, often 20 to 30 percent by weight, and more often 20 to 28 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition. Note that because the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient is typically provided in a 50 percent by weight aqueous solution, an equal amount of water is usually provided with the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient. The numbers in the ranges above reflect the amount of herbicide only, not the total solution amount. Additional water may be added as necessary.

The composition of the present invention further comprises an alkyl ether sulfate (b). Alkyl ether sulfates are generally defined as salts of sulfated adducts of ethylene oxide with fatty alcohols containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms. The alkyl ether sulfates used in the composition of the present invention are commercially available and may contain a linear aliphatic group having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms, usually from 12 to 16 carbon atoms. The degree of ethoxylation may be from 1 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide, usually 2 to 4 moles of ethylene oxide. Examples include sodium lauryl ether sulfate, ammonium lauryl ether sulfate, and other salts of lauryl ether sulfate. The alkyl ether sulfate most often used in composition of the present invention is sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES); typically supplied as an approximate 70% active solution, derived either from vegetable or petroleum sources.

The alkyl ether sulfate may be present in the composition of the present invention in an amount of 3 to 35 percent by weight, often 10 to 30 percent by weight, more often 20 to 30 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

The composition of the present invention further comprises an organic solvent (c). Suitable solvents may include cyclic alcohols such as tetrahydrofurane alcohol; aliphatic alcohols, such as alkanols having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, usually 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methanol, ethanol; propanol, and butanol, for example, or polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol; ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF), and dioxane; alkaline glycol monoalkyl and dialkyl ethers, such as propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl and monoethyl ether, diglyme, and tetraglyme; for example, and their esters such as dimethylformamidine (DMF), dimethylecetamide, dimethylpropylamine, dimethypropylamine (HALLCOMID®), and N-alkyldiarylami- dones; ketones such as acetone, cyclohexanone, aceto- nitrile, butyrolactone; esters based on glycerol and carboxylic acids, such as glycerol mono-, di- and tributylate, phthalic esters, ethyl lactate, 2-ethylhexyl lactate; lactams; carbonic diesters, nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, butyronitrile, and benzonitrile; sulfides and sulfones such as dimethyl sulfide (DMSO) and sulfone; carbonates such as propylene or butylene carbonate. Combination of different solvents, additionally containing solvents such as methanol, ethanol, n- and isopropanol, and n-iso-, tert- and 2-butanol, are also suitable.

Solvents that are most often used in the composition of the present invention include individual solvents or solvent mixtures that are substantially miscible with water, in order to maintain the phase stability of the composition.

The organic solvent may be present in the composition of the present invention in an amount of 1 to 20 percent by weight, often 3 to 10 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

The alkyl polyglycosides (d) which may be used in the present invention are those corresponding to formula (III):

\[
R_4 O(R_3 O)_a(Z_3) b 
\]

wherein \( R_4 \) is a monovalent organic radical having from 6 to 30 carbon atoms; \( R_3 \) is a divalent alkylene radical having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms; \( Z_3 \) is a glucose residue having 5 or 6 carbon atoms; \( b \) is a number ranging from 0 to 12; and \( a \) is a number ranging from 1 to 6. Non-limiting examples of commercially available alkyl polyglycosides include, for example, AGRIND®, AGNIQUE®, or AGRIMUL® surfactants from Cognis Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Altolate surfactants from Uniqema, New Castle, Del. 19720; or PC surfactants from AKZO NOBEL Surface Chemistry, LLC, such as:

AGNIQUE PG 8105 Surfactant—an alkyl polyglycoside in which the alkyl group contains 8 to 10 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.5.
2. AGNIQUE PG 8166 Surfactant—an alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 8 to 16 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.6.

3. AGNIQUE PG 266 Surfactant—an alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 12 to 16 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.6.

4. AGNIQUE PG 9116 Surfactant—an alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 9 to 11 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.6.

5. AGNIQUE PG 264-U Surfactant—an alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 12 to 16 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.4.

6. AGNIQUE PG 8107 Surfactant—a C_{n-6} alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 8 to 10 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.7.

7. AGNIQUE PG 266 Surfactant—a C_{n-15} alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 12 to 16 carbon atoms and having an average degree of polymerization of 1.6.

8. AL 2575/AL 535 Surfactant—a C_{n-17} alkyl polyglucoside in which the alkyl group contains 8 to 11 carbon atoms and having a HLB 12-13.

9. Akzo Nobel AG 6202, AG 6206, or AG 6210 surfactants which are 2 ethylhexyl branched C8; linear hexyl C6; and linear C8-C10 alkyl polyglycosides respectively.

The alkyl polyglycoside may typically comprise a C_{n-6} to C_{n-15} alkyl polyglucoside. The alkyl polyglucosides most often used in the composition of the present invention are those of formula III wherein R_2 is a monovalent organic radical having from 8 to 10 carbon atoms; b is zero; and a is a number having a value from 1 to 3, typically 1.5 to 1.7, often 1.6.

The alkyl polyglycoside may be present in the composition of the present invention in an amount of 1 to 15 percent by weight, often 6 to 12 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

While the liquid herbicidal compositions of the present invention may be waterborne or solventborne, they are more often waterborne (aqueous).

In the composition of the present invention, the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the alkyl ether sulfate (b) may range from 1:0.2 to 1:5.0, often 1:0.8 to 1:1.2. In addition, the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the organic solvent (c) may range from 1:0.02 to 1:1, often 1:0.1 to 1:0.3. While not intending to be bound by theory, it has been observed that keeping the ratios of the various ingredients within these ranges enhances the biological activity of the herbicidal ingredient compared to when it is used alone, without compromising the stability of the composition. Moreover, the viscosity of the composition may be maintained within a desired range.

Unlike concentrated herbicidal compositions of the prior art, the composition of the present invention is both stable and sprayable over a wide temperature range. The viscosity of the composition is typically no more than 2000 cps, often no more than 1500 cps, more often no more than 1000 cps, at temperatures as low as 0°C. Viscosity may be measured using any technique known to those skilled in the art, for example, using a Brookfield Synchro-lectric Model 1VT Viscometer. An apparent viscosity is measured by first stirring the sample with a glass rod for 10 seconds, placing the sample on the instrument, turning the instrument on, and measuring the value after 3 revolutions of the measuring dial. Typically the measurement is made using a 63 spindle rotating at 30 RPMs; however depending upon the viscosity of the sample, different spindles and differing rotational speeds can be utilized, as known by those skilled in the art.

The composition of the present invention may optionally include auxiliary agents commonly used in herbicide formulations and known to those skilled in the art. Examples include wetting agents, dispersants, emulsifiers, penetrants, preservatives, antifreezes and evaporation inhibitors such as glycerol and ethylene or propylene glycol, sorbitol, sodium laurate, fillers, carriers, colorants including pigments and/or dyes, pH modifiers (buffers, acids, and bases), salts such as calcium, magnesium, ammonium, potassium, sodium, and/or iron chlorides, fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate, urea, and defoamers.

Suitable defoamers include all customary defoamers including silicone-based and those based upon perfluoropolyalkyl phosphinic and phosphonic acids, in particular silicone-based defoamers, such as silicone oils, for example.

Defoamers most commonly used are those from the group of linear polydimethylsiloxanes having an average dynamic viscosity, measured at 25°C, in the range from 1000 to 8000 mPas (mP=millipascal-second), usually 1200 to 6000 mPAs, and containing silica. Silica includes polycrystalline acid, mesoporous acid, ortho-silicate acid, silica gel, silicic acid gels, kieselguhr, precipitated SiO_2, and the like.

Defoamers from the group of linear polydimethylsiloxanes contain as their chemical backbone a compound of the formula HO—-[Si(CH_3)_2—O—]_n—H, in which the end groups are modified, by etherification for example, or are attached to the groups —Si(CH_3)_3. Non-limiting examples of defoamers of this kind are RHODORSIL® Antifoam 416 (Rhodia) and RHODORSIL® Antifoam 481 (Rhodia). Other suitable defoamers are RHODORSIL® 1824, ANTI-MUSSOL 4459-2 (Clariant), Defoamer V 4459 (Clariant), SE Visk and AS EM SE 30 (Wacker). The silicone oils can also be used in the form of emulsions.

The present invention will further be described by reference to the following examples. The examples are merely illustrative of the invention and are not intended to be limiting. Unless otherwise indicated, all parts are by weight.

**EXAMPLES**

The following examples (1 to 9) illustrate the preparation of various herbicidal compositions, demonstrating combinations of co-solvents and alkyl polyglycosides and their combined effects on stability. Examples 1, 3, and 7 are illustrative of the invention while Examples 2, 4-6, 8, and 9 are comparative. The ingredients were mixed together in a suitable vessel at room temperature in the order listed and were observed for phase separation at room temperature. Note that ingredients may be mixed in other sequences. For example, the herbicide may be added to the solvent package, provided the solution does not phase separate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glufosinate 50%</td>
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<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLES (sodium lauryl ether sulfate) 70%</td>
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<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THFA (tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol)</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dipropylene Glycol</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Iso-propanol</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Butanol</td>
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<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKZO 6206 Linear</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKZO 6202 2-ethylhexyl polyglycoside&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AL 2575 C8-C10</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl polyglycoside&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Xylene</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphonate 40% aqueous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Toluene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphonate 40% aqueous</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate,</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granular</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUOWET P180/5&lt;sup&gt;B&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deionized Water</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
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</table>

**RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation of sample</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Ethoxylated trisiloxane available from Degussa Corporation  
<sup>2</sup>Linear hexyl polyglycoside available from Akzo Nobel AG  
<sup>3</sup>Hexyl polyglycoside in which the alkyl group contains 8 to 11 carbon atoms and has a HLB 12-13  
<sup>4</sup>Defoamer available from Clariant

**Examples 10 to 12**

Examples 10 to 12 illustrate the effects of dipropylene glycol with various co-solvents. Example 10 is a composition of the present invention while Examples 11 and 12 are comparative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>grams</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glufosinate 50%</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLES 70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>BREAK THRU S200</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene Glycol</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iso-propanol</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Butanol</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKZO 6206 Linear</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5.00</td>
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</table>
Example 13 (Comparative)

Each composition in the following example contained, in parts by weight:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT:</th>
<th>Percent by weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glufosinate 50% Concentrate</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK THRU 9903 Antifoam (^1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK THRU S200 Silicone Surfactant (^2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Hydroxide 50% Solution</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Surfactant available from Cognis Care Chemicals

Example 14

The following example illustrates the preparation of a herbicidal composition in accordance with the present invention. The ingredients were mixed together in the order listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT:</th>
<th>Percent by weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glufosinate 50%</td>
<td>48.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGNIQUE SLES 225(^1)</td>
<td>34.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGNIQUE PG 8105(^2)</td>
<td>9.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THFA</td>
<td>5.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK THRU S200</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK THRU AF 9903</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Hydroxide 50% Solution</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D&amp;C Red 17</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL RESULTS: 100.000

CONS Glufosinate/liter: 280.00
Lbs Glufosinate/Gal: 23.35
Viscosity cps - R.T.: 216
Viscosity cps - 40° F./4.4° C.: 640
Viscosity cps - 32° F./0° C.: 788
Viscosity cps - 12° F./-10° C.: 5400

\(^1\)Available from Degussa Corporation

\(^2\)Available from AKZO NOBEL Surface Chemistry, I.L.C.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid herbicidal composition comprising:
   a. 20 to 35 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition, of a water-soluble herbicidal ingredient;
   b. a C\(_8\)-C\(_{16}\) alkyl ether sulfate;
   c. an organic solvent; and
   d. an alkyl polyglycoside;

wherein the composition is present in a substantially continuous, single phase at a temperature as low as -20° C. and has a viscosity of no more than 2000 cps at temperatures as low as 0° C.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient comprises glufosinate-ammonium.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a viscosity of no more than 1000 cps at temperatures as low as 0°C.

4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient is present in an amount of 20 to 30 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the C₆-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate comprises sodium lauryl ether sulfate.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the C₆-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate is present in an amount of 3 to 35 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the C₆-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate is present in an amount of 10 to 30 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the organic solvent comprises propylene glycol monomethyl ether, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, diethylene glycol, and/or iso-propanol.

9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the organic solvent is present in an amount of 1 to 20 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

10. The composition of claim 9, wherein the organic solvent is present in an amount of 3 to 10 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

11. The composition of claim 1, wherein the alkyl polyglycoside comprises a C₆-C₁₆ alkyl polyglycoside.

12. The composition of claim 1, wherein the alkyl polyglycoside is present in an amount of 1 to 15 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

13. The composition of claim 12, wherein the alkyl polyglycoside is present in an amount of 6 to 12 percent by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

14. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition is aqueous.

15. The composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the C₆-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate (b) ranges from 1:0.2 to 1:5.0.

16. The composition of claim 15, wherein the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the C₆-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate (b) ranges from 1:0.8 to 1:1.2.

17. The composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the organic solvent (c) ranges from 1:0.02 to 1:1.

18. The composition of claim 17, wherein the weight ratio of the water-soluble herbicidal ingredient (a) to the organic solvent (c) ranges from 1:0.1 to 1:0.3.

19. The composition of claim 1, further comprising a defoaming agent.

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